THE FIRST OF MAY-The first of May approaches.
When bedougs fleas, and roaches
Their noxions e-dumas muster.
The rat, too, then encroaches.
The mouse, sly plunderer, poaches,
Putting fadlers in a fluster.
But thy mayte P. wher. Lyon,
Is the food that insects die on.

Without cats, too! E. Lyon, 428 Broadway

TRUTH VERSUS FALSEHOOD.—The ques-PRUTH VERSUS FALSEMOOD.—The question is repeatedly asked, whother the Hat Finishers' Union is really an association of journeymen, or whether it is merely an association of journeymen, or whether it is merely an association in more than a manual transport of the weighted the public. We deem this an important insulty, and shall answer it explicitly and truly. The Hat Finishers' Union is no association, and the only book fide trading Association of Journeymen Hatters in the city of New-York, and every man line establishment is directly interested in the results of the business. We cordially historiested in the results of the business. We cordially historiested in the results of the business. We cordially historiested in the results of the business. We cordially historiested in the results of the business and see what we are doing, and we will show them what can be accomplished by quion. A. B. Fark-Man, Agent of the Hat Finishers' Union, il Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

A WORD AFTER THE DELUGE .- GENIN. anticipating that the "drawned out" population of New-York will be released from the douese both by the time the moon fulls to day, and that the washed face of the earth wined by the warm towel of the Sun, will look as bright and shiny as a school boy's in the morning, respectfully in vites those of his entoners who have had their upper works damaged in the storm to put into 214 Broadway for repairs. When everything else shines Genin's hats are "bound to shine," and so if any of them has had the "shine taken out of them" by the seven days dripping just bring or send them to his Store to he refuted for polished society. M.B. Geniemen whose hat have suffered so severely from the late aggravated attack of the dropsy, as to be only fit to be laid up in ordinary, will find the reigning fashion of the first water and waterproof at that, at GENIN'S, 214 Broadway, opposite St Paul's.

CHILDREN'S HATS.—LEARY & Co.,
Hatters, and leaders of fashion for Gentlemen's Hats, 5, 4
and 5 Astor House, will offer this day a variety of new
and beautiful styles of Children's Hats.

N. P. H. BARRETT & Co.-Children's

WATTS'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE .- What a pity it is that people cannot be prevailed upon to take, who are debilitated or diseased; its power over the nerves is miraculous; it is sure to set the functions all in order; appetite and digestion commence immediately; then follow sleep and cheeffliness, creating health and strength. You can get it genuine at 102 Nassau st.

SPRING CLOTHING .- Our select and extensive stock of Clothing for the season is now ready, comprising all the latest style of garments of the day, and everything that is new and chaste in goods to be found in verything that is new and chaste in goods to be found his or European markets.

D. & J. DEVLIN, m51 1m\*

SS and 35 John-st. cor. of Nasan at.

IMPORTED CARPETINGS .- PETERSON & HUMPHERY, 579 Broad way, corner White st. have just re-ceived per packet ship Constantine, a forther supply of new and rich Veivet and Tapestry Carpeting, which makes our stock the most select and decidedly the best in the City. By instituting a comparison the public can judge of the supe-riority of our stock, which will be sold at prices that chal-lenge competition with any other store.

Notwithstanding the rainy week, be celebrated Cheapest Carpet Establishment in the United States, Hirann ANDERSON'S, No. 98 Bowers, has been crowded to over-thowing. And why is this so From he fact that you can save one-third of your morey—viz. Paree ply Carpets, 7s and 3s; lograins, 2s to 4s 6d; old loichs, 3s, 4c. Go, be convisced, and save your money.

RICH AND MAGNIFICENT CARPETINGS .-The splendid stock of beautiful Carpetings, of every va-riety, which fill the spacious Store of Messra. Peterson & Humphery, corner of Sroadway and White-at, is unquesriety, which fill the spacious Store of Musers. PETERSON & HUMPHERS, corner of Sroadway and White-st, is unquasilonably the most extensive, the best assorted, and the richest ever seen in tide city. The new styles are really magnificent, and elicit universal admiration. It is the design of the enterprising proprietors of this Store, to self shelr rich goods at very small profits, a policy which must ever thally secure them a vast increase of trade. Those untending to purchase a fine Carpet, should not neglect to examine those rave goods, and those in want of substantial loweries can heady fail to tial ingrain Carpets, at low prices, can hardly fall to be suited at this Store.

GOURAUD'S Liquid Hair Dye will change red, light or gray hair to a brown or black the in-mant it is applied. No statistic the skin, no disturbing the color, by washing daily with soap and water, no dir, no drying in the suo, no trouble, nor any pay taken if not sat-lefactory to the user. Dr. Fall x Gouland's known emi-nence as a chemical philosopher is a guarantee that next to his Italian Medicated Soap ine above is the ne plus ultra of his useful inventions. Found only at Dr. Gourant's old es-ablished Laboratory, 67 Walker-at, near Broadway as if

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall. [3] Nassau-st. near the Park.

BARNUM's .- The agreeable comedy of "The Serious Family" will be repeated to night. Hada-way appears in the character of Sleek. This afternoon, two favorite places are announced, entitled "Turning the Tables," and "The Lottery Tacket." The house is well re-presented on every occasion.

THE RESIDENTS OF BROOKLYN-In was to f elegant Bildal. Cards. Envelops and Cake Boxes, or of an elegant Silver Door Plate, can take the omnibus at the Fulton Ferry and ride direct to Evanoxit.'S 372 Broadway, where they will find the above articles in great variety, and of the most fashloundle patterns.

822 44.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF Bedsteads, Beds, Matrasses and Feathers wer offered at M. William's Warch use, 150 Chatham at , cor of Mulherry. The attention of Housekeepers and others is participally called to Will's Patent Right and Left Screw Bedstead—Old Beds renovated. Core wholesale and retail.

HOVEY'S PATENT STRAW-CUTTER .-William Hovey, of Worcester, Mass, has opened a Warseroom for the sale of his Straw-Gutters at 60 Cortianist, New-York. West Hovey, Patentes. at 2 2 D&2; W.

To THE LADIES .- The Oxygenated Bitters, containing no alcohol, are especially adapted to the peculiar complaints of females, such as weakness, ir regularity, and nervous debitive safe at all times, and will be found a most valuable toute, giving health and attempth without causing intexication or any unpleasant

strength without causing intexication or any unpressari-sensations.

Many isdies who have derived no benefit from the use of the various tonic remedies, on account of their autu-ulating ed. ct. are invited to rry these Bitters. They dispol-all those disagraciable feedings which arise from a dwange-ment of the uniteral functions, extreme assitude, headache, and all other troublesome complaints. See pamphle's containing full particulars, and certifi-cates of remarkable cures, which may be had of the Avents, reals.

Agents, gratia.

Price St per bottle, or six bottles for \$3.

Frice St per bottle, or six bottles for \$3.

For sale by A. B. k. D. Sands, 100 Fulton-at; A. L. Scowill & Co. 316 Broadway; G. H. Ring, 192 Broadway; and by the Druggists generally in the United States and Canada.

CF DR. TRAFTON'S Buckthorn Berry Fills are mild and effectual, and now the acknowledged best remedy for Billions attacks. Liver Complaint, Head-ache, Gout, Gliddiness, habitual Coattweese, Loss of Appe-tite and Indigestion. Dépôt, 146 William-st. For sale, by the principal city druggists and chemists. d24 dmTuWTok.6:

Dr. JAMES W. POWELL, Oculist, Aurist, &c. continues to devote his attention exclusively to Diseases of the Eye and Ear from 3 to 4 o'clock daily, at the same offices be bas occupied for the last 7 years, 201 Broadway, 14 Warrenest, where can be had his "Treatise on the Eye," price 50 cents. Also, artificial eyes and his self-acting eye and ear founds us.

WATTS'S NERVOUS ANTIBOTE .- We know so much about this wonderful compound that we will answer for it, nobling can equal its great success. It seems to be infailible. Every one who takes it speaks in such overwhelming terms of it.

A CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA AND GENERAL A CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA AND GENERAL DEBILITY - These combining are in almost every instance caused by weakness of the storact and impaired digestion. Many persons who sufer from simple debility of the physical system, insighte tiemestives the subjects of numerous and indescribable diseases, and despair of finding a semiedy for their peculiar complishint. To all such, we say, try the Oxygenaud Bitters; they give immediate rolled in the most broublesome cases, by imparting ione and energy to the natural functions, and attengthening the whole system. Price St per battle; six buttles for St.

For sale by A B & D Sands, 10e Fullonest, and A. L. Scovill & Co., 316 Bruedway, New-York, and of the Druggists generally in the United States and Canada.

Thousands of Children die annually of the Group, and yet two or three doses of Dr. Rourns's Liverwort, Tar. and Cauchalagus will destroy the false membrane forgated by this discuss, give free passage to the breath, and thoroughly relieve this distressing complaint. Mothers, think of this in its equally as efficacious in all polimonary discusses. For sale at the dood, 316 Broadway, and by all the retail city drugglats. Price, in large bottles, 31, or six bottles for \$5.

WINDOW SHADES .- Of every descrip-

with Shares.—Of every description, manufactured by BERDSALL & Michell, and sold at wholesale and retail at their Sales Room, 451 Pearls & Z. Mooke Bernsall, Philip Michell. Shades of every style, pattern and size made to order, with acathese and dispatch. Tasses and other Trimmings in abundance.

## New-Jersey.

REPUDIATING STOCKTONISM .- The Delegates from the Township of Elizabeth to the Whig County Convention in Newark in October last, have addressed a card vention in Newark in October last, have addressed a card to their constituents, and their fellow-Whigs generally, expressing their "disapprobation of the publical course of William M. Whitebead at the recent session of the Legislature, by aiding the election of a Democratic U.S. Sensior, in voting to change the rule of the Joan Meeting, and for deserting the Whig party, by absenting himself from the Join Meeting duting the election of a Sensaor Thus the course of Williams. Maybew and Whitebead has been distinctly repudiated by their constituents. These worthles do not seem to cave much about the loss of a Whig Senstor, and coussis themselves with the phantary that the Commodore will be found advocating the Whig policy in Congress.

Weak bester Co. Bank, at their late meeting, adopted ununimously a Resolution to present least Sermoux. Esq inte-Fresident, with a pair of Silver Pitchers, as a testimony of moir respect and appreciation of his fathful services. | Peckahill Republican.

## NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 22.

The next number of The Tribune for European circulation, will be issued To Morrow Morrs. ING, at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the latest news up to the time of going to press. The Africa sails from this port To Morrow, at 12 o'clock.

In noticing yesterday the extraordinary narrations of Mr. J. Calvary Hall, which we copie! from the New-Orleans Picayune, we expressed the belief that proof of their exaggeration and abobject their author may have had in view, in circulating reports to the prejudice of the Nicaragua Government, he has certainly overreached himself this time.

We had some conversation yesterday with Mr. L. M. Welcott and Mr. Brownell, who came passengers in the Prometheus, which left San Juan two days after the Mexico. Mr. Wolcott came through the country from Realejo, and remained some time in Grenada. From these gentlemen we learn that the story published in the Picayune is almost entirely false. No change whatever has come over the inhabitants of Nicaragua in regard to the Americans. The country is quiet, and the Americans residing there are unmolested. The story that fifteen of our country men had been murdered within twenty-five days, on the road from Realejo to San Juan, is totally false. The only person murdered was Mr. A. C. Maynard, who was engaged in the transportation line between Grenada and Realejo. He was attacked by four persons and killed, is consequence, as was generally supposed, of some injury he had given them. Instead of the Nicaraguan authori. ties refusing redress, three of the murderers were taken, tried at Masagua and condemned to be shot. When Mr. Wolcott left, the officers were on the hunt of the fourth offender.

The name of the person who was attacked on the road and left for dead, was Williams, and not Mooney, as Mr. Hall states. He was crossing the he scouts our refutation as reckless and country alone, in a carreta, when he was set upon by six robbers, who gave him eighteen lance wounds, plundered him and left him in the road. He was taken to Grenada, where he was treated with the utmost kindness by the natives, and so far restored that he was enabled to reach San Juan in time to take passage in the Prometheus. He reached this City on Friday last. These are the only outrages which have lately occurred in Nicaragua, and they are more than counterbalanced by the excesses which have been committed by returning Californians, on their passage through the country.

So far from there being eight hundred Americans about to leave the country, Mr. Hall himsel was the only American who was forced to leave and not without good reason, if we may credit the story current in Nicaragua. We understand that he was engaged in some speculation concerning a plank road between Realejo and Chinandega, and that having killed one of the natives in an altercation, he was forced suddenly to take his leave. He went to Panama, crossed the Isthmus to Chagres and reached San Juan Here, thinking the matter had blown over, he started for the interior, notwithstanding the remonstrances of those persons at San Juan, who were acquainted with the circumstances. On arriving at Granada, however, he found the author ities on the alert; a reward of \$1,000 was set upon his head, and he was fain to engage the assistance of two Americans, to whom he promised \$400 each to get him out of the country. They embarked in a storm, and after sailing fifty miles down the lake, their boat was wrecked. After walking some distance around the head of the lake, he succeeded in hiring a bungo, in which he shipped past the fort of San Carlos (where the troops were on the look out for him) by night. and finally reached San Juan. The men who lost their boat in his service were considerably disappointed when they came to claim their pay.

Both the Government and people of Nicaragua are now, as they have always been, bitterly hostile to British influence, on account of the Mos" quito affair. On the other hand, there is the greatest good feeling towards the Americans. which the Government manifests on all occasions. It is not strange that Mr. Hall, after his peculiar experience in Nicaragua, should accuse the authorities of that country of anti-American prejudice; but we regret that the Picayune failed to exercise its usual discretion and good judgment in giving such complete credence to his story-However, its absurdity is so apparent that it can do little barm.

## The Courier & Enquirer on the Hungarian War.

The Courier & Enquirer returns to the charge on the late war in Hungary, repeatedly accusing us of recklessness, falsehood, groundless assertion, making statements without supporting them by documents-all, of course, in its mildest diplomatic terms. Our Ambassadorial friend is evidently not satisfied with the course of the argument. This is not surprising Headstrong and presumptuous ignorance naturally rushes into situations of great uneasiness.

Let our readers recall the beginning of this controversy. The Courier set up to teach us that we had been in error about the Hungarian War. Hungary, he said. did in that War inly resist the illegal attempt of Austria to grant freedom to the Slavonic races. It was a " lawful and gallant resistanc , for which " they are entitled to respect and admiration." .. Kossuth and his co-laborers were wise in refusing to grant equality of rights." This statement, as to the origin and nature of the war, we met by denial and disproof, showing that the war had actually been in existence some five months, and the Austrians beaten out of Hungary, before the Austrian grant, which The Courier thus characterized. This was a plain and simple issue on a historical question. The Courier had, we are bound to presume, expressed his honest and deliberate opinion as to Kossuth and the character of the war, formed with all the opportunities for information afforded by a residence in a diplomatic station at the Court of Vienna, and by a visit to Pesth. and perhaps other parts of Hungary. But in his very next article-an article of nine mortal columns. he contradicted the above deliberate statement, and, in its face, asserted that "beyond all peradventure this war in Hungary was a war on the part of four-and-a-half millions of aristocratic, proud and haughty

Magyars, to retain in Slavery nine millions

of their fellow men." Mark, it was no longer a " lawful and gallant" war, as he had said but a few days before, waged wisely and entitled to " respect and admiration :" but it was a war in defense of Slavery and Oppression; and all good men and friends of Liberty throughout the world should rejoice in the defeat of Kossuth and the Magyars. Moreover, Kos-Nicaragua-The Picayune's Story Exploded. suth was not only an oppressor and a sustainer of Slavery, but also a murderer, having been accessary to the death of Lemberg and Latour. And yet this writer, surdity would soon be forthcoming. Whatever | who thus utterly and glaringly gives the lie to his own deliberate and unprovoked assertion on a subject which he knew as much about in the first case as in the second, presumes to accuse others of inconsistency, falsehood, &c. What respect can the public have for a journalist in whom even the sense of shame is so utterly

> wanting? The Courier has again and again affirmed that the Slavons in Hungary were held by the Magyars in "slavery of the same absolute character as our Negro Slavery, only much more severe:" that the "Sclavonians in 1848, headed by the gallant Jellachich, demanded from the Hungarian Diet their freedom and equality of social and political rights," and that this being refused by Kossuth and the Magyars, "the Ban of Croatia and all the Sclavonian races rose in revolt against their oppressors." These Sclavonian races, he elsewhere says, were nine millions in number. This is the sum of his statement on this head. We have deried and disproved it by reference to notorious facts, but, having no other refuge, false, because we have not quoted authori-

> ties. Well, authorities he shall have. First look at some of the glaring blunders of The Courier. He gives a table of the population of Hungary thus: Magyars, 4,460,000; Germans, 1,250,000, and then adds the "Sclaves," distinguishing them as Wallachians, Sclavacks, (Slovaks is the proper term.) Croatians, Servians, Rasniacks, Szeklers and Jews! The Szeklers are Magyars and so spoken of by every author who knows more of the subject than The Courier, and if the Jews are of Slavonic origin it has not before been discovered. The Wallachians too, are not Slavons, though hostile to the Magyars, but a people of mixed Dacian and Roman origin, speaking a mainly Latin language, which is altogether unlike any Slavonian tongue. These are trifles, but they serve to illustrate the blundering and utter ignorance o

> But what was this Slavery of which so much is so positively said? The fact is that it was no Slavery at all; it was not even serfdom like that of Russia. It was simply the relation of feudal tenantship whereby the Peasant holding land was bound to pay to the Lord certain tithes and services in labor. It was the same relation as existed until 1848, in southern Germany and in all Austria. Abuses it had, no doubt, and great and crying abuses, and for that the Hungarian Diet abolished it before the Revolution. But there was nothing about it peculiar to any one nation or race. There were in Hungary Magyar Landlords and Magyar Peasants; German Landlords and German Peasants: Slavonic Landlords and Slavonic Peasants. Neither Magyars nor Slavons were exclusively of either one caste or the other, but of both. What sense is there then in this talk of The Courier's about Slavonic Slavery? Just as much as in the rest of its desperate disquisition on this war.

> But documents, give us documents! cries The Courier. These facts are so notorious to every one who has had paid any careful attention to the matter that only ignorance or impudence can dispute them. But we will bring witnesses. In a number of the Grenzboten, which we received from Leipzig only on Saturday by the Pacific, a German traveler in Slavonic Hungary, writes as

Almost all the villages in the Batchta and the Banat. "Almost all the villages in the Batchta and like Banat, as indeed in all hungary, bear in their arrangement and aspect the marks of their origin, the stamp of the peculiar relation between letalord and vassais. A nobleman who obtained a piece of land by purchase, by marriage, or as a gift from the Grown for distinguished services in war, built to the midst of his new possessions a spacious dwelling, suited to his noble wants. 'The plains which lay around the new dwelling required hands to till them, to order that they night yield enough for the Lord and his guests. Money to pay these bands was saidom there, and had it albounded, on hands could have been got, even for the best pay. The Turkish wars, in Southern Hungarepectally, had so sultipated and driven out the populations of the country in the inferior in the would not return to the times of Abel, and in the sme of God set about clighing the soil firmed, must look of settlers. Then be wrote to some good friend in the Siskel, North-western Hungary is which had suffered less the wars, to some croup in the country about Debrevation, a companion in arms to Syrmia, to another on the Guidel frontier, asking of them some of their wassis to till hand, on condition that they about receive plots of the own. Often the Grandols Lord brought home these me treams at his own expense, and so account one manor hout there would be Siovans, around another dargars, here Surface here in many places and range of migrans here few years there bloomed a village amid the wild plain. To settlers brought with them not only their impaments at laws, but also each one his own religion has angus a and become, and to these they have held fast do wn to the one end day, so that the very first question it entering a villag of Southern Hungary is. What language is spoken this village?"—Grenzbores, March 28, 1851. pp. 518.

So much for the Slavery of Hungary and the statements of The Courier! The fact is that in the eye of Hungarian law no distinction of race was ever recognized. "The Constitution of Hungary," says the Conversations-Lexikon of Brockbans (Vol. 14, p. 419, Art. Ungarn) "also extends over Crustis, Slavonia and the "Coast Country." "In respect of the Administration," says the same authority, "Hungary is divided into counties (Comitaten) and four districts. Of the 55 counties there are three in Croatia and the same number in Slavonia." There was not between Magyars and Slavons any distinction or privilege of race as regards the Legislature, or in any other respect. In fact, the privileges, if any there were, were on the side of the latter. We quote an authority on this point. It is the beginning of the proclamation of King Ferdinand, dated at lonspruck, June 10, 1848 :

CHOATIANS and SLAVONIANS. The more grateful to us was the faith that by the extension of Constitutional frac-

dom to all the inhabitants jof our dominions, we had bound our people to grantude and truth; excited them to fraternal uniton, and opened to them a broad aphere for the advercement of their well being; so much the more painful comes upon us the experience that in you we have erred in this expectation. In you who for eight continues have shared the destinies of Hongary, and owe to that union the Constitutional for edom which you alone of all the Slavo nic peoples have been able to preserve! It was in you that we have been mistaken, who have not only ecloyed an eyad share in the rights and liberties of the Hangarian Constitution, but have also e joyed special rights privileges and there are not the second share expects of constitution and the constitution of the constitution of the Hangarian Committee the second share expects of constitutions of the second share expects of constitutions of the second and expellity of rights. The Legislature of the Hangarian Crown has anotherished fendal dues among you as well as in hungary, and converted the feutial cosmis into free bookers. The landlords on the other hand, with our approbation receive for the loss of the feudal dues an indemnity from the most gave of our public do union, himmer makes a which is bereity granted to you. The right of Constitutions representation is, among you as well as in hungary, extended to the people, so that not only the area in the frontier regiments will take part by their own and not further than the resident of the second of the public burdens to the mobility have entitled little to the public burdens to the town an equal distribution of these burdens on all inhabitants without now an equal distribution of these burdens on all inhabitants without and the forther regiments will take part by their own author. His burdens to the nobility have entitled little to the public burdens to the nobility have entitled little to the public burdens to the nobility have entitled little to the public burdens to the houlest on all such as the second of the

But if Slavonians and Magyars had the same Constitution, the same rights, and were represented in the legislature on the same basis, what was this "freedom and equality of social and political rights," which the Slavons demanded and the Magyars refused, thus exciting the horror of The Courier ! We will tell our readers. It was simply this The Magyar language was by law the official language of the country. That is the whole of it; that is the great oppression which justifies us in thanking God for the downfall of Kossuth, according to the second and latest opin-

From the year 1805, the Latin, which had been the universal language of public business of all hinds, began to go out of use and to give way to the Magyar, which was gradually more and more cultivated and developed in literature and otherwise. The efforts of individuals in this direc tion were accompanied or rather followed by a series of laws passed at different epochs, as in 1807 1830, 1832 and finally in 1840, by which the Mag var became the official tongue. The last lawthat of 1840, required the correspondence of the districts with the central authorities, the notices and circulars of the Government, the documents of the spiritual authorities, &c , to be in Magyar instead of Latin. This law was voted for, if we mistake not, by all the representatives from the Northwestern Slavonic counties, but opposed by those from Croatia. Still, in substituting the liv. ing Magyar for the dead Latin, it did little more than recognize a change already taken place .-Magyar was generally understood and spoken by the Slavons themselves. The Magyars, too, beside being historically and legally the predominant nation, were more numerous than any other single nationality. The Courier ignorantly classes all the Slavons together as one race. To be sure, they spring from a common source, but the fact is that they are as little one nation as are the English and the Dutch. The Slovak cannot understand the Croat. Indeed, so widely apart are the various Slavonic tribes in Europe, that at their Congress at Prague, in May, 1848, their representatives were utterly unable to understand each other in any of their own dialects, and were com; pelled to choose the German as the language of their discussions. But in Hungary the Magyar was generally understood and spoken by them. What wrong, what oppression was there, then, in fixing on that as the official language? Just as much as in making English the official langusge in the United States. We admit that this act may not have been politic; it certainly was carried out in some cases with imprudence, and in 1843 the Diet acted most unwisely in refusing to allow the Latin to be spoken in its debates by the Croatian Delegates; but of the rightfulness of the principle there can be no doubt.

Possibly The Courier will deny that the primary question in the contest was that of language, deial being a cheap and easy line of argument .-The same German traveler above quoted took one day, into his carriage a Servian Fiscal, (Dis. trict Attorney) who lamented the ruined condition of the country since the war, when the folowing dialogue took place, in mingled German

Transfer - That is the racrated plant is so, I will allow floral Cause.

Figure - The National Cause | If that is so, I will allow floral - The National Cause. relet .- That is the sacrifice you have made to the Na-Here he crew a manuscript from his pocket, opened it and have it to the traveler. The National Cause constitution in the traveler is the National Cause constitution of the traveler is the National Cause constitution of the traveler is the National Cause constitution of the National Cause constitution of the National Cause constitution of the National Cause Cause and Cause Cau gave it to the traveler. The National Cause constate then, in this, that whereas our notaries and officials would not condeased to write good Magyar, they must now write wretched German.

The document was a complaint in a case of as. sault and battery, written in most ridiculous German , and the Fiscal stated the fact as to what the Slavonians have gained by the War. Instead of writing legal papers in Magyar, which they knew well, they must now write them in German. which they know poorly, if at all.

This question of language was the only starting point of the complaint and dissatisfaction which the Austrian Court according to its long tried system of "divide and conquer," carefully foment ed in Southern Hungary long before the proposition in the Diet to demand a separate Ministry for Hungary. As says the Gegenwart, ( vol. v. p. 228,) the government of Metternich which had at first favored the Hungarian movement in respect of the language, afterward "secretly fed the hostile disposition of the others against the Magyars, and publicly supported now one, now the other party, in order to keep discord ever active. At the same time the idea of Pan-slavism conceived in 1827 by one John Kollar, and propagated by Louis Gay, was used by the same Government still further to counterpoise the growing power and activity of the Magyar Nation. This idea, or more properly this fancy, was to unite all the Slavonic tribes and races in one m'ghty empire, whether including Russia and with the Czar at its heador independently, seems to have been no where brought out with authority and distinctness. But it afforded the policy of Metternich a focal point around which to group the Southern Slavonians and keep them antagonistic to the Magyars It was absurd, as must be every scheme to found political organizations exclusively on races. But it served the purpose of the time and so was encouraged. When it finally came to manifest itself at the Congress at Prague in May, 1848, it was suppressed with grapeshot and the bayonet. Still, though the exclusive spirit of Slavonic na-

tionality was thus put down on the grand scale? it was employed within the limits of Hungary' We quote again from Die Gegenwart, (published by Brockbaus, of Leipzic, in continuation of his Conversations Lexidon, an impartial and reliable work, vol v , pp. 231.

Work, vol. v., pp. 201.

"Hardly had the news of the concession of an independent Hungarian ministry become known in the country, when a foundry's earlierment was apparent among the Southern Slavchara. The Raines at Carlowing, the Croats at Agram summoned National Assemblies on their own authority and laid before the Ring as their resolutions, the amount of the same when that he had just granted to the Hungarians. They waved matting less than complete separation from Hungary and inceptedest, national governments. Whateversame the absorbance of Hungary may have had for expected the May a saliberal interpretation of the concessions of March 1997 and the concession of the May as a liberal interpretation of the concessions of March 1997 and the salies of the salies

Thus we see that the leaders, who thus set on the Slavonic people to furious hostility against

the Magyars, were themselves from first to last the tools of the reaction at the Austrian Court. And in order to render a conciliation out of the question the Slavons were made to demand what the Magyars could not possibly grant. This appears from an extract of a letter of Batthyany, to some Wallachian rebels, twice quoted by The Courier. He says:

There are three principles which must prove as a basis to any conciliation, and to regard to which we shall concede nothing, on any condition weapever, for it would amount to committing stuicted with our own hands.

1st. The Unity of the State.

2d. The unicorally of the territory of the State as it has created for contraries.

"od The supremery of the Magyar element, acquired one thousand years are by the armed hand, the foundation of our autonomy, lindependence, self-government, lat diconsecrated by the use of the "Magyar as the diplomatic language."

Here we see no freedom denied, no oppression vindicated. It is simply a refusal to agree to a disruption of the State, which for eight centuries had been united, the depression of the Magyar race and the consequent destruction of the Constitution, which would be the suicide of the coun. try. It is a response to a proposition of a revolted portion of the country to secede. Why even in this country, as we have been told by The Courier, we should hold no terms with such rebels and seceders. Kossuth and Batthyany followed a similar course.

But The Courier also presumes to say that on the refusal of these demands "the Ban of Croatia and all the Stavonic races rose in revolt." Now, we submit, that if a writer knows nothing he should not hazard an assertion; and that if he is well informed he should not assert what is not true, or at least should consult prudence in mak. ing such statements. The above is notoriously not the fact. In the table of the Slavonic races given in The Courier, the Sclavacks or Slovaks are put down as 2,200,000 souls, or nearly twice as numerous as any other single tribe, and within 400,000 of all the rest in the table put together, leaving out the Wallachians, Szeklers and Jews, who are erroneously included. Now, this largest of all the Slavonic families in Hungary, instead of revolting with Jellschich, was, from first to last. united with the Magyars; in the Parliamentary struggles of former years it had gone with themand when the war came it was faithful to them. The volunteers under Jellachich were raised from among the comparatively small tribes in Southern Hungary, the battles between Magyar and Slavonic forces were fought there, the war of races, what there was of it, was carried on there and in Transylvania; but the Slovak country remained faithful to the M gyars, and the Slovaks themselves fought bravely throughout in the Magyar ranks We defy our cotemporary and everybody else, whether diplomatist or not, to deny this. Why even Kossuth is a Slovak; and The Courier, ignorantly or maliciously, charges him with being a traitor to his race, while the truth is, that in leadng the Magyars, he only went with his race and sustained the cause that they had for years and years adhered to.

The Courier quotes the following from The

Tribune:

"Jelachich was an Austrian tool from the start, and never for one moment out of the confidence of the Court. His on lawry was a mere blind; his invasion of Central Hungary was the most inexcusable outrage of modern times, and the distribunic Court was its instigator and supplied the sineum of war?

This is called bold assertion, unworthy of reply Very well, there are authorities on these points. The act of impeachment for High Treason was dated on the 10th of June. We take the following account of what happened during a few days afterwards from a friendly life of this hero:

afterwards from a friendly life of this hero:

"Arrived at Innsbruck, the Ban was informed of his deposition, which had taken pisce alx days before. Frince Paul Faterinay, Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, had orders from Peaul vot to allow any interview to take place between the Ban and the Emperor, or with any of the Frinces, without being present. After this declaration, the Croatian Deputies resolved instantly to cepart, and the Ban also said that it would be inconsistent with the dignity of his Majesty and his own position, to subuit times! to the survey lience of a Hangarian Minister. His reception by the Grand Ducke Charles, and the Grand Duckess Sophis | parents of the present Emperor and leaders of the Reaction at that time at last toos place. The Ban was received more than kindly, he was received more than kindly, he was received at the dischability has to the throne, and what he could become, were ready was to the throne, and what he could become, known. | The writer then describes his reception be Emperar on the lith of Jane, and goes on | The manifesto relative to the deposition of the Ban 1223 not actually received; but in point of fact he remain his post, and e natured to discharge its functions more influence than open? | [faces 122], 2011.

Possibly, after this demonstration of the foul treachery of the Austrian Court, The Courier will still deny that the outlawry of Jellachich was a mere fetch. But as to the fact that the Ban's invasion of Hungary was instigated by that Court. same source, let us hear the Ban himself

HEADQUARTERS at Killitz on Lake Balason, Sept 23, 1843. Graterila is I am to your Excellency for the gracious care thown in farnishing another copyly of money. I must still repeat to your Excellency my request for the dispatch with the least possible delay of a sufficient sum for our ensuing

repeat to your Excellency my request for the dispatch with the least possible delay of a sufficient sum for our ensuing field operations.

I am now with my troops in the Bungarian territory, in order to act for the general cause of Austria; without a bleeding beart I cannot is upon the party innocent people aby greater burdens than the passage of so considerable a force necessarily indicts. Moreover, without the necessary funds, I cannot advance a step farther, as I must partially preserve the friendly disposition of the country people, as well as that of the soldiers, which is not possible without money, and a punctual paymen of their does.

A detailed statement of the amount needed I cannot send, as owing to the dails increasing number of my army and the fact that the junction with the Bisyonic corps has not yet been effected. It is immossible to make one with exactness, since the demand for money depends on those circums increase. But seconding to my estimate, the amount of pay for the menth of October will be above 200,500 forting, and the rations, &c 400,000 making in all 500,000 ft. And I take leave respectfully to beg your Excellency to put this sum at my disposition, through reliable means, by the lat plux at lat less I has this, because in the struggle now begun for the good success of district I reckon on all possible help from the imperial royal Ministry, and have the right of the country, the army and the anire monarchy of district. As soon as the junction takes place I shall not deay seeding the detailed statement. FROM FRILACCION TO BARDY BOLDER, MINISTRA WITE

DEAR FAIRN. HEADQUARTERS AT Killiz, 27d Sept., 1848.

DEAR FAIRNO:

The Magyars fill all with their own farattelem, and have so carried away the Hungarian troops that the hope that troops of the line would not fight against us, is not confirmed. I cannot deay that I revoit at the thought, (came whencet,) of pointing my cannon at husars. By it a spill will be produced in the army perhaps forever. Therefore, if it is the intention to publish the manuferto, let it be done at once, so that the 'atal frop fixed shall not again be the case.

Dear friend, I had the definite premise that so soop as my troops had entered Hungary, they should recover the regular pay and rations from the impersal tree large. The hope of a powerful moral support was also given me.

Great masses are concentrating between

The hope of a powerful moral support was also given me.

Great masses are concentrating between Pesth and Sinhiwelsaechorg. These are, however, of not much account. As I have already said, the bitter duty is a first on in period troops. The Hurgarian regiments are marching into the country and the Germans out, and those inf the latter, who are said here do not know what to do. They are in a painful position. Let them at once be snatched from it and all is gained. So, dear friend, Money and what is more important, a decided deciration. Farewell, Thy old friend, JELLACHICH.

We might multiply such quotations, but want of space forbids. These and other letters were taken by the Hungarians on the 24th September. and their authenticity is indisputable. Even La tour, when interpellated in the Austrian Diet at Vienns, in relation to the treachery and connivance between the Imperial Government and Jel lachich, which they disclosed, could neither disa yow nor explain them, but promised an explana tion in a few days. They were published exten sively in the German papers at the time, and are all printed in Fenneberg's Geschichte der Wiener Oktobertage ; see p. 55. In all these letters not a word is said of the

cense of Slavonic freedom; the only cause they recognize is that of the Hapsburgh dynasty, and to that even their batred of the Magyars is sub, ordinated; and yet several of them are addressed to personal friends of the writers, and couched in the language of intimacy and confidence.

We think that the following positions are above indisputably established

1. That the Slavons in Hungary enjoyed equal political and social rights with the Magyars. 2. That nothing like Slavery existed, and that

the feudal tenurs of land weighed alike on per-

sous of all races.

3. That the ground of the dissension between Slavon and Magyar was the substitution of the Magyar for Latin as the language of official business, and that this dissension had long been fomented by the Austrian Government as a means of keeping down Hungarian aspirations for free dom and independence.

4. That the demands which, incited by this long nurtured bostility, and instigated by Austrian agents the Croats and Servians set up, were for a disruption and dismemberment of the State, and the consequent destruction of its constitutional liberties and independence, and accordingly ought to have been rejected by the Hurgarian Govern.

5. That Jellachich acted throughout in unison with the reactionary party, of which the Court was composed, and which, except at particular moments, ruled the imbecile monarch; and that in his invasion of Hungary he merely executed the will of the Court, which supplied the sizews of war.

These, we apprehend, to be the more essential points now at issue between The Courier and our selves. There are, however, one or two other topics on which, long as this article is already, we must touch The first of these is the murder of Lemberg and

Latour, to both of which acts the Courier charges that Kossuth was accessary. As to the first, it is enough to state that it was accomplished by mass of people at a period of extremest excitement, when the revealed treachery of Austria, combined with the approach of Jellachich and his army, had wrought the whole population of Peath into a state of fury. One rumor after another raised the tide of excitement. It was reported that Lemberg, whose mission was known, and who, being a Hungarian, had been proclaimed a traitor by the Diet, had arrived in Ofen, and was about to close the gates of the fortress, and would no doubt bombard Peath in order to drive out the Assembly. Stirred up by such rumors, the mass, to the number of thousands, soized whatever wear pons they could lay hands on, and rushed to the bridge to prevent the gates of the fortress on the other side from being closed. On the bridge they met Lemberg, a traitor, on a traitorous mission; and we say it would have been surprising if he had not fallen a victim to their fury. The Courier attempts to convict Kossuth (who was absent from the city and could not know on what day he was coming.) of the guilt of his death; and on what testimony! Why, on the report of a Court Martial, appointed by Butcher Haynau to inquire into this very subject! Of course with no other purpose than to make out the guilt of Kossuth, and the wonder is in resting their statements that they have made our so poor a case. We leave to the appreciation of the public the journalist who on such evidence, deliberately and repeatedly puts forths

charge of murder against such a man. So, too, with regard to the death of Lafour That was notoriously the act of an excited mass at a time when the certainty that the Government had all along been playing a deep game of treachery, and was bent on the extinction of dear-bought popular rights, had roused a whole population to fury. The only grounds on which The Courier can base its charge in this case, are that Pulszky, Kossuth's agent in Vienna, is said to have written to him a letter of congratulation on the death of the Minister, the foe and betrayer of their country; that Pulsaty spent at Vienna, in September, some \$37,000 and that the Hungarian Government confiscated Latour's estates after he was dead. So farm Kossuth is concerned, we are content to let this go without further reply. But in behalf of the people of Vienna, we utterly deny that the Octo ber revolution was the result of foreign inflames or was the work of foreign hands. That its story which the despots of Europe have always told, and it has always been a lie. The revolution at Paris, at Berlin, at Vienna, at Rome, was the offspring of the spirit of the people, and was their work, foreigners having only a collateral and subsidiary part therein.

The Courier reiterates the assertion that Kos suth and the Hungarians were not republicant We never said they were and do not think that point material to the case. What we do main tain is that they fought for the freedom and is and that the sinews of war were supplied from the | dependence of Hungary and for indefeasible right of humanity. They fought on the side of liberty in Europe and all the friends of liberty, no mat ter of what name, still give them their symptthies and lament their fall. Had they succeeded, could monarchical usurpation and reactionary is trigues now carry the high hand they do in Italy Germany or France? No, their victory would have been the triumph of universal freedom and their failure was its heavy calamity. Besides, we appeal to the early history of Kossuth, to his acts in Parliament before the revolution, to the fast that it was his eloquence which carried in a sirgle day, March 4, 1848, the law decreeing universal suffrage and ab lishing feudal tenures, and to his declarations since, to sustain our assertion, that all his tendencies were to republicanism, and that, though like a wise statesman and patriot, is straining every power of his magnificent soul w secure the independent existence of his country he avoided dissensions by postponing the ques tion of her future form of government, and eves preferred to see his enemy, Gorgey her Kin rather than witness her utter extinction, he could in the event of her triumph, only have brough the nation with all the monarchical and aristocal tic prejudices existing in parts of it, to adopts republican system as the easiest and best cos promise between all conflicting views.

We have now in some detail reviewed and we think, confuted the main charges of our temporary. Many things we have not touched at or lack of space, but are ready to pursue the discussion on any and every point if it shall seem necessary. Our sole purpose has been to risd cate the truth of history and rescue a great straggle, a gallant people, and one of the grandest per sonsges of the age from the aspersions of tyranny and the slanders of boundless malice. The Coat ier has found ample room and displayed a real of a seeming credence for the foulest calumnies that Austrian ingenuity, long disciplined in all the arts of jesuitism, could invent. Not one of these lies has it subjected to investigation, not one of them has it brought forward as of doubtful verseity Over the atrocities committed in the War on the Hungarian side it has raised its hands in horror, while the incomparably greater atrocities of the Austrian side it has passed over in silence Whether such a procedure in such a case should meet the approbation or the disgust and contempt of good and honest men, we do not think it neces. sary here to say. WILLIAMSBURGH ITEMS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION .- By the new law, the Trustees (as a Board) have power to make rules to determine the qualification of teachers, the books to be used in the various Schools and decide upon School discipling They are required to maintain schools for colored children, said save power to establish evening schools, and also a High School. They are also to decide when real estate is required for School purposes, the fact to be reported to the Common Council, and if the latter approve of it, the ques-tion to be submitted to the people for their approval, and if approved the money may be borrowed, to be recald by rearry instalments. The Schools are to be free for chidres, between the ages of five and sixteen. A public library is to be commoned. The amount necessary for School ps. por after deducting proportion received from the State, is is be raised as now, by tax.